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hemorrhoids' problems like local Kerosene injection especially for extremely irritated, external hemorrhoids.

Herein, we report a rare case, whom was admitted in surgery section with perineum soft tissue pain, swelling and necrosis, associated with urinary retention, and feet drop following Kerosene repeated injection in his hemorrhoid veins. Nevertheless antibiotics therapy, extent debridement, and colostomy, patient died after 24 hours, because of heart attack.

Key words: Hemorrhoid, Kerosene, Deep peroneal nerve paralysis, Fasheetit necrosis

Epidemiology Of Acute opiate overdose in Ardabil

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INTRODUCTION

The global epidemic of opiate use continues to spread and is an increasing burden especially in developing countries. Acute opiate overdose is one of the most dramatic complications of drug abuse. The purpose of this study is to examine the epidemiology of acute opiate overdose in a poisoning center in Ardabil.

METHODS

In this cross-sectional survey, patients who attended the emergency room of Emam Khomeini hospital -the poisoning center in Ardabil- and diagnosed with acute opiate overdose over a tow years period were included.

RESULTS

Overdose was more common among men (93.1%). The mean and standard deviation of age was 34.5 ± 13 . The most frequent opiate agent was opium (49.5%) followed by tramadol. Opium was most commonly used by regular users, as a single agent and through ingestion. Benzodiazepines, alcohol and antidepressants were the most common agents consumed accompanied with opiates. The mortality rate was 6.1% which was not significantly different between cases of tramadol and opium overdose.

CONCLUSION

Opium was the major cause of overdose in our study. This result suggests that opium is not a harmless form of addiction although it is regarded as a thing of the past in many countries.

Key words: epidemiology, opiate, overdose, tramadol